CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

| | 11 | NFC | PR/ | ۱А۲ | ION | REF | PORT |
|--|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
|--|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|

This Document contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States, within the meaning of Title 18, Sections 793 and 794, of the U.S. Code, as amended. Its transmission or revelation of its contents to or receipt by an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. The reproduction of this form is prohibited. by law. The reproduction of this form is prohibit

| COUNTRY | Czechoslovak | ia | REPORT | • | 25X |
|---------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------|---------------|
| SUBJECT | V.M. Molotov | Iron Works, Trinec | DATE DISTR. | 19 Ma | rch 1953 |
| | | | NO. OF PAGES | 16 | |
| PATE OF INFO. | | | REQUIREMENT | | 25X1 |
| LACE ACQUIRED | | | REFERENCES | • . | 05)/4 |
| | | This is UNEV | ALUATED Information | | 25 X 1 |

(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

- The V.M. Molotov Iron Works (Zelezarny V.M. Molotova, n.p.) plant at Trinec covers an area of 650 by 4,500 meters. It is bordered on the eastern side by the Trinec railroad station and the railroad line to Cesky Tesin and on the western side by the Olse River.
- 2. The following projects have recently been carried out or are planned for the future in order to expand the plants
 - The rolling mill hall was reconstructed in 1950 and a new blooming mill was installed there. At the same time, Foundry No. III, a new foundry, was built and put into operation.
 - A new Martin furnace was put into production in 1949. It is believed to be the largest and most modern blast furnace in Czechoslovakia.
 - The sixth blast furnace, commissioned in January 1952, is under construction. It is said that it will be the most modern in Europe.
 - A new administration building was erected in the summer of 1950. d,
 - In 1951 a new foundry for the production of rails was built, and further construction is in progress in that part of the plant. The purpose of this further construction is unknown.
 - In the winter of 1951 a plant for crushing cres and additives for the blast-furnaces was built. It was put into operation in late 1951 or early 1952.
 - A new electrical department near the southern entrance to the factory was put into operation in 1951; in this department, electric motors used in the plant receive new coiling and maintenance of all electrical material is carried on.

SECRET ARMY ZENAVY

Washington Distribution Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#".)

| | · | 25 X 1 |
|---------|-----------|---------------|
| SECRET/ | | 25X1 |
| | 2 | |

h. Apart from the above, various parts of the plant are constantly being pulled down and rebuilt. The area adjoining the plant is being levelled by bulldozers, presumably in preparation for further construction. It is rumored among employees that the plant is to be enlarged and will reach right down to the river bank.

General

- 3. The Trinec factory has five blast furnaces, three of which were put into operation during the time of the First Republic, one during the German occupation and one in February 1948. The first three furances mentioned are of identical type and their capacity is smaller than that of the fourth one. The capacity of the fifth furnace is equal to that of the two oldest ones combined.
- Transportation, both inside and outside the factory, is entirely by rail. The factory has its own depot with loading ramps, and lines run to practically all points inside the plant. The railroad depot has approximately 15 tracks and occupies an area of 80 by 400 meters. It has 40 normal locomotives and 10 to 15 narrow-gauge locomotives, five of which were powered by electricity. All of these locomotives were built by either Skoda or CKD.
- 5. Most of the factory's machinery is powered by electricity. The factory has its own powerhouse, which, however, does not provide as much power as is required. Additional power comes from the East Moravian Power Plants (Vychodomoravske electrarny). Consequently, a breakdown of the factory's powerhouse would not halt operations. The factory is hooked up to the Moravska Ostrava Zilina 60-kilowatt power line.
- 6. The factory produces its own gas to heat the blast furnaces, which are operated by gas. It also produces its own coke.

Production

- 7. The Trinec factory produces the following:
 - a. Pig iron, steel, special steels and dynamo- and transformer-steel.
 - b. Ingots and castings produced from pig iron.
 - c. Steel bars of various forms and dimensions, including T, I and U bars, square profiles, angles, strips, round bars, etc.
 - d. Bolts and supports for railroad rails; special sheet steel for military helmets.
- 8. About 1,000 tons of steel are produced per eight-hour shift. During 1950, while only one blooming mill was in operation, a production of 1 million tons of steel was planned, and this plan was fulfilled. The addition of another blooming mill resulted in raising the figure to 1½ million tons for 1951, but the factory fell short of this figure by 200,000 tons. The 1952 production figure has again been set at 1½ million tons of steel and steel products.
- 9. Production is hampered by the fact that the processed ores received from the satellites and the USSR are only about 25% metal and the blast furnaces are unable to supply the needs of the rolling mills from it, so ingots have to be brought in as a supplement to the ores.
- 10. Production is further hampered by a shortage of manpower, which they try to alleviate with the aid of brigade workers.
- 11. In the winter of 1951-52 a further difficulty was encountered in the form of a shortage of gas which was acutely felt in the rolling mills. It was frequently difficult to bring the furnaces which heat the ingots and which are operated by gas to the required temperature.

| | , | |
|--------|---|--|
| | | |
| | | |
| SECRET | | |
| | | |

| | - 3 - |
|--|---|
| ļhi ola | arge proportion of the semi-finished products is sent to the USSR, na and East Germany. The remainder is mainly shipped to Czech armament nts, such as the V.I. Lenin Works, Zbrojovka in Brno, the Vietin Armament ks and the K.Y. Voroshilov Works in Dubnica nad Vahom. |
| Rav | Materials and Coal |
| | factory processes ore of 25% metal content from Slovakia and Krivol. |
| ing | supplement the ore shipments, the factory receives some 150 tons of ots per day from East Germany, Hungary, the Vitkovice Iron Works, and from vakia. |
| Shi | pments of coal arrive at the rate of about 50 carloads per day. |
| Org | anization |
| | plant is divided into some 100 departments, which can be grouped in the lowing sections: |
| . | Coke kilme |
| b• | Blast furnaces. |
| ٥. | Steel rolling mills. |
| 1. | Mechanical workshops. |
| • | Steel foundry. |
| | Gray alloy foundry. |
| ;• | Iron foundry. |
| | |
| 1. | Transportation. |
| The The World The | coke kiln, the furnaces, the steel plant and rolling mills and transport section work to 100% of capacity for three eight-hour shifts per day. hanical workshops also work three shifts per day, but only the first shifts to full capacity; the second works 70% and the third 20% of capacity. a dministrative sections work only one shift. factory employs about 15,000 workers, of whom 25 to 30% are women, who k under the same conditions as the men and receive the same wages. Some 00 to 2,000 employees work in the administrative and technical offices. |
| The The Wor | coke kiln, the furnaces, the steel plant and rolling mills and transport section work to 100% of capacity for three eight-hour shifts per day. I hanical workshops also work three shifts per day, but only the first shifts to full capacity; the second works 70% and the third 20% of capacity. a dministrative sections work only one shift. Actory employs about 15,000 workers, of whom 25 to 30% are women, who k under the same conditions as the men and receive the same wages. Some 00 to 2,000 employees work in the administrative and technical offices. main administrative office was built in 1948 in Konska ulice, near the |
| The | coke kiln, the furnaces, the steel plant and rolling mills and transport section work to 100% of capacity for three eight-hour shifts per day. I hanical workshops also work three shifts per day, but only the first shift is to full capacity; the second works 70% and the third 20% of capacity. a dministrative sections work only one shift. factory employs about 15,000 workers, of whom 25 to 30% are women, who is under the same conditions as the men and receive the same wages. Some 00 to 2,000 employees work in the administrative and technical offices. main administrative office was built in 1948 in Konska ulice, near the pital. |
| The | coke kiln, the furnaces, the steel plant and rolling mills and transport section work to 100% of capacity for three eight-hour shifts per day. I hanical workshops also work three shifts per day, but only the first shift is to full capacity; the second works 70% and the third 20% of capacity. a dministrative sections work only one shift. factory employs about 15,000 workers, of whom 25 to 50% are women, who is the under the same conditions as the men and receive the same wages. Some 00 to 2,000 employees work in the administrative and technical offices. main administrative office was built in 1948 in Konska ulice, near the pital. ding personnels |
| The long the | coke kiln, the furnaces, the steel plant and rolling mills and transport section work to 100% of capacity for three eight-hour shifts per day. I hanical workshops also work three shifts per day, but only the first shift is to full capacity; the second works 70% and the third 20% of capacity. a dministrative sections work only one shift. factory employs about 15,000 workers, of whom 25 to 30% are women, who is under the same conditions as the men and receive the same wages. Some 00 to 2,000 employees work in the administrative and technical offices. main administrative office was built in 1948 in Konska ulice, near the pital. (Fnu) Vrobel, general manager, |
| The Phenos | coke kiln, the furnaces, the steel plant and rolling mills and transport section work to 100% of capacity for three eight-hour shifts per day. I hanical workshops also work three shifts per day, but only the first shift is to full capacity; the second works 70% and the third 20% of capacity. a dministrative sections work only one shift. factory employs about 15,000 workers, of whom 25 to 30% are women, who k under the same conditions as the men and receive the same wages. Some 00 to 2,000 employees work in the administrative and technical offices. main administrative office was built in 1948 in Konska ulice, near the pital. (Phu) Vrobel, general manager, |
| The Phenos | coke kiln, the furnaces, the steel plant and rolling mills and transport section work to 100% of capacity for three eight-hour shifts per day. I hanical workshops also work three shifts per day, but only the first shift is to full capacity; the second works 70% and the third 20% of capacity. a dministrative sections work only one shift. Actory employs about 15,000 workers, of whom 25 to 30% are women, who is under the same conditions as the men and receive the same wages. Some 00 to 2,000 employees work in the administrative and technical offices. main administrative office was built in 1948 in Konska ulice, near the pital. (Fnu) Vrobel, general manager, |
| The The | coke kiln, the furnaces, the steel plant and rolling mills and transport section work to 100% of capacity for three eight-hour shifts per day. I hanical workshops also work three shifts per day, but only the first shift is to full capacity; the second works 70% and the third 20% of capacity. a dministrative sections work only one shift. Actory employs about 15,000 workers, of whom 25 to 30% are women, who is under the same conditions as the men and receive the same wages. Some 00 to 2,000 employees work in the administrative and technical offices. main administrative office was built in 1948 in Konska ulice, near the pital. ding personnels (Fnu) Vrobel, general manager, Eng. (fnu) Bohus, deputy manager; |

21.

22.

23.

24.

| e. (Fnu) Horman, commander of the works militia until end of 1951; 25X1 f. (Fnu) Ondrak, former folling mill inspector, new deputy to Turon or Turov. g. Gindrej Videnka, former chairman of the works council. Rolling Mill A. Rolling Mill A produces the following: a. Type A rails, which are the normal type of railroad rails, and type T rails for heavy or express traffic. The rails are either 25 or 30 meters long. b. Square profile bars, 60 to 140 cm. and 120 to 130 cm. Production per eight-hour shift is about 500 tons. Before 1946 these were chiefly shipped to Yugoslavia, but since that time the East Sector of Berlin is come of the largest outtomers for 50 by 30 mm. profiles 250 cm. long. c. I profiles, 20 to 40 cm., and U profiles, 18 to 40 cm. Shipments are mostly addressed to China. d. Railroad girders, both of the seveniled German type and of the type normally used by the Green railroads, as well as round bars 50 to 220 mm. in diameter, Recently, round bars 170 mm. in diameter, for the V. I. Lenin Works in Filson, have been the type chiefly produced. g. Bolts and supports for railroad rails. g. About 400 tons per eight-hour shift of sheet steel, 200 to 350 mm. wide, 5 to 20 mm. thick and of 6 mm. maximum length. 20 to 30 tons per eight-hour shift of transformer steel in sheets 150 to 500 mm. by 100 to 500 mm. Dynamo steel in sheets of the same size but much larger quantities is also produced. During the first two months of 1952 Rolling Mill A fulfilled only 85 to 90% of its norm because the norm had been greatly increased. A bottleneck in production in Rolling Mill A is caused by a shortage of electric parts, such as coils and windings for electric notors. The following are leading personnel in Rolling Mill A: a. Eng. Lee Cedek, chief of the rolling mill; 25X1 b. Eng. Josef Jindra, former chief of the rolling mill; 25X1 c. Supervisor, Shift 1, Eng. Oto Fucek; his deputy, (fnu) Enbicek. f. Ludyik Fronek, chairman of the shop council. | | | 25X1 |
|--|------------|--|---------------|
| 25X1 (Fmu) Ondrak, former folling mill inspector, now deputy to Turon or Turov. (Fmu) Ondrak, former folling mill inspector, now deputy to Turon or Turov. (Fmu) Ondrak, former folling mill inspector, now deputy to Turon or Turov. (Fmu) Ondrak, former chairman of the works council. Rolling Mill A produces the following: (Fmu) Mill A production produced: (Fmu) Mill A produces the following: (Fmu) Mill A produces the following: (Fmu) Mill A fullfilled only 65 to 90% of the same size but much larger quantities is also produced. (Fmu) Mill A full A produced. (Fmu) Mill A full A fulfilled only 65 to 90% of the norm because the norm had been greatly increased. A bottlemeck in production in Rolling Mill A fulfilled only 65 to 90% of the norm because the norm had been greatly increased. A bottlemeck in production in Rolling Mill A is caused by a shortage of electric produces. (Fmu) June Mill A produced. (Fmu) Mill A former chief of the rolling Mill A: (Fmu) Mill A: | | SECRET, | |
| f. (Fmu) Ondrak, former folling mill inspector, now deputy to Turon or Turov. g. Ondrej Videnka, former chairman of the works council. Rolling Mill A. Rolling Mill A produces the followings a. Type A rails, which are the mormal type of railroad rails, and type T rails for heavy or express traffic. The rails are either 25 or 30 meters long. b. Square profile bars, 80 to 140 cm. and 120 to 130 cm. Production per sight-hour shift is about 800 tons. Before 1948 these were chiefly shipped to Nugoslavia, but since that time the Bast Sector of Berlin is one of the largest customers for 80 by 80 mm. profiles 250 cm. long. c. I profiles, 20 to 40 cm., and W profiles, 18 to 40 cm. Shipments are mostly addressed to China. d. Railroad girders, both of the so-called German type and of the type mormally used by the Oseoh railroads. e. Various other types of material for railroads, as well as round bars 80 to 220 mm. in diameter. Recently, round bars 170 mm. in diameter, for the 7. I. Lenin Works in Filsen, have been the type chiefly produced. f. Bolts and supports for railroad rails. 8. About 400 tons per eight-hour shift of sheet steel, 200 to 350 mm. wide, 5 to 20 mm. thick and of 8 m. maximum length. h. 20 to 30 tons per eight-hour shift of transformer steel in sheets 150 to 500 mm. by 100 to 300 mm. Dynamo steel in sheets of the same size but much larger quantities is also produced. During the first two months of 1952 Rolling Mill A fulfilled only 85 to 90% of its norm because the norm had been greatly increased. A bottleneck in production in Rolling Mill A: as caused by a shortage of electric parts, such as coils and windings for electric motors. The following are leading personnel in Rolling Mill A: a. Eng. Leo Gedek, chief of the rolling mill; 25X1 b. Eng. Josef Jindra, former chief of the rolling mill; 25X1 c. Supervisor, Shift 2, Eng. (fruu) Vaclavik, his deputy, (fnu) Kubicek. f. Ludvik Fronek, chairman of the shop council. | | | |
| f. (Fmu) Ondrak, former folling mill inspector, now deputy to Turon or Turov. g. Ondrej Videnka, former chairman of the works council. Rolling Mill A. Rolling Mill A produces the followings a. Type A rails, which are the mormal type of railroad rails, and type T rails for heavy or express traffic. The rails are either 25 or 30 meters long. b. Square profile bars, 80 to 140 cm. and 120 to 130 cm. Production per sight-hour shift is about 800 tons. Before 1948 these were chiefly shipped to Nugoslavia, but since that time the Bast Sector of Berlin is one of the largest customers for 80 by 80 mm. profiles 250 cm. long. c. I profiles, 20 to 40 cm., and W profiles, 18 to 40 cm. Shipments are mostly addressed to China. d. Railroad girders, both of the so-called German type and of the type mormally used by the Oseoh railroads. e. Various other types of material for railroads, as well as round bars 80 to 220 mm. in diameter. Recently, round bars 170 mm. in diameter, for the 7. I. Lenin Works in Filsen, have been the type chiefly produced. f. Bolts and supports for railroad rails. 8. About 400 tons per eight-hour shift of sheet steel, 200 to 350 mm. wide, 5 to 20 mm. thick and of 8 m. maximum length. h. 20 to 30 tons per eight-hour shift of transformer steel in sheets 150 to 500 mm. by 100 to 300 mm. Dynamo steel in sheets of the same size but much larger quantities is also produced. During the first two months of 1952 Rolling Mill A fulfilled only 85 to 90% of its norm because the norm had been greatly increased. A bottleneck in production in Rolling Mill A: as caused by a shortage of electric parts, such as coils and windings for electric motors. The following are leading personnel in Rolling Mill A: a. Eng. Leo Gedek, chief of the rolling mill; 25X1 b. Eng. Josef Jindra, former chief of the rolling mill; 25X1 c. Supervisor, Shift 2, Eng. (fruu) Vaclavik, his deputy, (fnu) Kubicek. f. Ludvik Fronek, chairman of the shop council. | • | (Fnu) Herman, commander of the works militia until end of 1951; | 25X1 |
| S. Ondrej Videnka, former chairman of the works council. Rolling Mill A Rolling Mill A produces the following: a. Type A rails, which are the normal type of railroad rails, and type T rails for heavy or express traffic. The rails are either 25 or 30 meters long. b. Square profile bars, 80 to 140 cm. and 120 to 130 cm. Production per eight-hour shift is about 600 tons. Before 1948 these were chiefly shipped to Yugoslavia, but since that time the Bast Sector of Berlin is one of the largest ousteners for 80 by 80 mm. profiles 280 cm. long. c. I profiles, 20 to 40 cm., and W profiles, 18 to 40 cm. Shipments are mostly addressed to China. d. Railroad girders, both of the so-called German type and of the type normally used by the Gzech railroads. e. Various other types of material for railroads, as well as round bars 80 to 220 mm. in diamater. Recently, round bars 170 mm. in diamater, for the V. I. Lemin Works in Filsen, have been the type chiefly produced. f. Bolts and supports for railroad rails. g. About 400 tons per eight-hour shift of sheet steel, 200 to 350 mm. wide, 5 to 20 mm. thick and of 8 m. maximum length. h. 20 to 30 tons per eight-hour shift of transformer steel in sheets 150 to 500 mm. by 100 to 350 mm. Dynamo steel in sheets of the same size but much larger quantities is also produced. During the first two months of 1952 Rolling Mill A is caused by a shortage of the sorm because the norm had been greatly increased. A bottleneck in production in Rolling Mill A is caused by a shortage of electric parts, such as colls and windings for electric motors. The following are leading personnel in Rolling Mill A: a. Eng. Lee Gedek, chief of the rolling mill; 25X1 b. Eng. Josef Jindra, former chief of the rolling mill; 25X1 c. Supervisor, Shift 1, Eng. (to Pucek; his deputy, fanu) Eule. supervisor, Shift 2, Eng. (fnu) Vaclavik; his deputy, (fnu) Eule. supervisor, Shift 3, (fnu) Bujnoch; his deputy, (fnu) Eule. supervisor, Shift 3, (fnu) Bujnoch; his deputy, (fnu) Eule. | c | | 25X1 |
| Rolling Mill A produces the followings a. Type A rails, which are the normal type of railroad rails, and type T rails for heavy or express traffic. The rails are either 25 or 30 meters long. b. Square profile bars, 60 to 140 cm. and 120 to 130 cm. Production per eight-hour shift is about 500 tons. Before 1948 these were chiefly shipped to Yugoslavia, but since that time the Bast Sector of Berlin is one of the largest customers for 80 by 80 mm. Profiles 250 cm. long. c. I profiles, 20 to 40 cm., and U profiles, 18 to 40 cm. Shipments are mostly addressed to Chima. d. Railroad girders, both of the so-coalled Gorman type and of the type normally used by the Csech railroads. e. Various other types of material for railroads, as well as round bars 80 to 220 mm. in diameter, for the V. I. Lenin Works in Pilsen, have been the type chiefly produced. f. Belts and supports for railroad rails. 8. About 400 tons per eight-hour shift of sheet steel, 200 to 350 mm. wide, 5 to 20 mm. thick and of 8 ms. maximum length. b. 20 to 30 tons per eight-hour shift of transformer steel in sheets 150 to 500 mm. by 100 to 300 mm. Dynamo steel in sheets of the same size but much larger quantities is also produced. During the first two months of 1952 Rolling Mill A fulfilled only 85 to 90% of its norm because the norm had been greatly increased. A bottleneck in production in Rolling Mill A is caused by a shortage of electric parts, such as coils and windings for electric motors. The following are leading personnel in Rolling Mill A: a. Eng. Leo Gedek, chief of the rolling mill; 25X1 b. Eng. Josef Jindra, former chief of the rolling mill; c. Supervisor, Shift 1, Eng. Oto Pucek; his deputy, Jan Omela. d. Supervisor, Shift 3, (fnu) Bujnoch, his deputy, (fnu) Kubicek. f. Ludvik Fronek, chairman of the shop council. | f. | (Fnu) Ondrak, former folling mill inspector, now deputy to Turon or Turov. | |
| Rolling Mill A produces the followings a. Type A rails, which are the normal type of railroad rails, and type T rails for heavy or express traffic. The rails are either 25 or 30 meters long. b. Square profile bars, 60 to 140 cm. and 120 to 130 cm. Production per eight-hour shift is about 800 tons. Before 1948 these were chiefly shipped to Tugoslavia, but since that time the Bast Sector of Berlin is one of the largest customers for 80 by 80 mm. profiles 250 cm. long. c. I profiles, 20 to 40 cm., and U profiles, 18 to 40 cm. Shipments are mostly addressed to China. d. Railroad girders, both of the so-called German type and of the type normally used by the Czech railroads, as well as round bars 80 to 220 mm. in diameter. Recently, round bars 170 mm. in diameter, for the V. I. Lenin Works in Pilsen, have been the type chiefly produced. f. Bolts and supports for railroad rails. 6. About 400 tons per eight-hour shift of sheet steel, 200 to 350 mm. wide, 5 to 20 mm. thick and of 8 mm maximum length. h. 20 to 30 tons per eight-hour shift of transformer steel in sheets 150 to 500 mm. by 100 to 350 mm. Dynamo steel in sheets of the same size but much larger quantities is also produced. During the first two months of 1952 Rolling Mill A fulfilled only 85 to 90% of its norm because the norm had been greatly increased. A bottleneck in production in Rolling Mill A is caused by a shortage of electric parts, such as coils and windings for electric motors. The following are leading personnel in Rolling Mill A: 25X1 a. Eng. Lee Cedek, chief of the rolling mill; 25X1 b. Eng. Josef Jindra, former chief of the rolling mill; 25X1 c. Supervisor, Shift 1, Eng. Oto Pucek; his deputy, Jan Omela. G. Supervisor, Shift 2, Eng. (fnu) Vaclavik; his deputy (fnu) Kubicek. f. Ludvik Fronek, chairman of the shop council. | g, | Cndrej Videnka, former chairman of the works council. | |
| a. Type A rails, which are the normal type of railroad rails, and type T rails for heavy or express traffic. The rails are either 25 or 30 meters long. b. Square profile bars, 60 to 140 cm. and 120 to 130 cm. Production per eight-hour shift is about 600 tons. Before 1948 these were chiefly shipped to Yugoslavia, but since that time the East Sector of Berlin is one of the largest customers for 80 by 80 mm. profiles 280 cm. long. c. I profiles, 20 to 40 cm., and U profiles, 18 to 40 cm. Shipments are mostly addressed to Chima. d. Railroad girders, both of the so-called German type and of the type normally used by the Czech railroads. e. Various other types of material for railroads, as well as round bars 80 to 220 mm. in diameter. Recently, round bars 170 mm. in diameter, for the V. I. Lenin Works in Filsen, have been the type chiefly produced. f. Bolts and supports for railroad rails. 8. About 400 tons per eight-hour shift of sheet steel, 200 to 350 mm. wide, 5 to 20 mm. thick and of 8 m. maximum length. h. 20 to 30 tons per eight-hour shift of transformer steel in sheets 180 to 500 mm. by 100 to 300 mm. Dynamo steel in sheets of the same size but much larger quantities is also produced. During the first two months of 1952 Rolling Mill A fulfilled only 85 to 90% of its norm because the norm had been greatly increased. During the production in Rolling Mill A is caused by a shortage of electric parts, such as ocils and windings for electric motors. The following are leading personnel in Rolling Mill A: a. Eng. Lee Cedek, chief of the rolling mill; 25X1 b. Eng. Josef Jindra, former chief of the rolling mill; 25X1 c. Supervisor, Shift 1, Eng. Oto Pucek; his deputy, (fnu) Kubicek. f. Ludvik Fronek, chairman of the shop council. g. Frantisek Drobik, deputy chairman of the shop council. | Ro | lling Mill A. | |
| rails for heavy or express traffic. The rails are either 25 or 30 meters long. b. Square profile bars, 60 to 140 cm, and 120 to 130 cm. Production per eight-hour shift is about 600 tons. Before 1948 these were chiefly shipped to Yugoslavia, but since that time the East Sector of Berlin is one of the largest outcomers for 80 by 80 mm. profiles 250 cm. long. c. I profiles, 20 to 40 cm., and W profiles, 18 to 40 cm. Shipments are mostly addressed to China. d. Railroad girders, both of the so-called German type and of the type normally used by the Czech railroads. e. Various other types of meterial for railroads, as well as round bars 80 to 220 mm. in diameter. Recently, round bars 170 mm. in diameter, for the V. I. Lenin Works in Filesn, have been the type chiefly produced. f. Bolts and supports for railroad rails. g. About 400 tons per eight-hour shift of sheet steel, 200 to 350 mm. wide, 5 to 20 mm. thick and of 8 m. maximum length. h. 20 to 30 tons per eight-hour shift of transformer steel in sheets 150 to 500 mm. by 100 to 300 mm. Dynamo steel in sheets of the same size but much larger quantities is also produced. During the first two months of 1952 Rolling Mill A fulfilled only 85 to 90% of its norm because the norm had been greatly increased. A bottleneck in production in Rolling Mill A is caused by a shortage of electric parts, such as coils and windings for electric motors. The following are leading personnel in Rolling Mill A: 25X1 c. Supervisor, Shift 1, Eng. Oto Pucek; his deputy, Jan Cmela. d. Supervisor, Shift 2, Eng. (fnu) Vaclavik; his deputy, (fnu) Ruisek. f. Ludvik Fronek, chairman of the shop council. Frantisek Drobik, deputy chairman of the shop council. | Ro | lling Mill A produces the following: | |
| eight-hour shift is about 600 tons. Before 1946 these were chiefly shipped to Yugoslavia, but since that time the East Sector of Berlin is one of the largest customers for 80 by 80 mm. profiles 250 cm. long. c. I profiles, 20 to 40 cm., and U profiles, 18 to 40 cm. Shipments are mostly addressed to China. d. Railroad girders, both of the so-called German type and of the type normally used by the Czech railroads, as well as round bars 80 to 220 mm. in diameter. Recently, round bars 170 mm. in diameter, for the V. I. Lenin Works in Pilsen, have been the type chiefly produced. f. Bolts and supports for railroad rails. g. About 400 tons per eight-hour shift of sheet steel, 200 to 350 mm. wide, 5 to 20 mm. thick and of 8 mm. maximum length. h. 20 to 30 tons per eight-hour shift of transformer steel in sheets 150 to 500 mm. by 100 to 300 mm. Dynamo steel in sheets of the same size but much larger quantities is also produced. During the first two months of 1952 Rolling Mill A fulfilled only 85 to 90% of its norm because the norm had been greatly increased. A bottleneck in production in Rolling Mill A is caused by a shortage of electric parts, such as coils and windings for electric motors. The following are leading personnel in Rolling Mill A: 25X1 b. Eng. Josef Jindra, former chief of the rolling mill; 25X1 c. Supervisor, Shift 1, Eng. Oto Pucek; his deputy, Jan Cmela. d. Supervisor, Shift 2, Eng. (fnu) Vaclavik; his deputy (fnu) Klus. e. Supervisor, Shift 3, (fnu) Bujnoch; his deputy, (fnu) Khbicek. f. Ludvik Fronek, chairman of the shop council. | | rails for heavy or express traffic. The rails are either 25 or 30 meters | |
| Railroad girders, both of the so-called German type and of the type normally used by the Csech railroads. e. Various other types of material for railroads, as well as round bars 80 to 220 mm. in diameter. Recently, round bars 170 mm. in diameter, for the V. I. Lenin Works in Pilsen, have been the type chiefly produced. f. Bolts and supports for railroad rails. g. About 400 tons per eight-hour shift of sheet steel, 200 to 350 mm. wide, 5 to 20 mm. thick and of 8 m. maximum length. h. 20 to 30 tons per eight-hour shift of transformer steel in sheets 150 to 500 mm. by 100 to 300 mm. Dynamo steel in sheets of the same size but much larger quantities is also produced. During the first two months of 1952 Rolling Mill A fulfilled only 85 to 90% of its norm because the norm had been greatly increased. A bottleneck in production in Rolling Mill A is caused by a shortage of electric parts, such as coils and windings for electric motors. The following are leading personnel in Rolling Mill A: a. Eng. Leo Gedok, chief of the rolling mill; 25X1 b. Eng. Josef Jindra, former chief of the rolling mill; 25X1 c. Supervisor, Shift 1, Eng. Oto Pucek; his deputy, Jan Omela. d. Supervisor, Shift 2, Eng. (fnu) Vaclavik; his deputy, (fnu) Kubicek. f. Ludvik Fronek, chairman of the shop council. g. Frantisek Drobik, deputy chairman of the shop council. | | eight-hour shift is about 600 tons. Before 1948 these were chiefly shipped to Yugoslavia, but since that time the Fest Sector of Benlin to | |
| e. Various other types of material for railroads, as well as round bars 80 to 220 mm. In diameter. Recently, round bars 170 mm. in diameter, for the V. I. Lenin Works in Pilsen, have been the type chiefly produced. f. Bolts and supports for railroad rails. g. About 400 tons per eight-hour shift of sheet steel, 200 to 350 mm. wide, 5 to 20 mm. whick and of 8 m. maximum length. h. 20 to 30 tons per eight-hour shift of transformer steel in sheets 150 to 500 mm. by 100 to 300 mm. Dynamo steel in sheets of the same size but much larger quantities is also produced. During the first two months of 1952 Rolling Mill A fulfilled only 85 to 90% of its norm because the norm had been greatly increased. A bottleneck in production in Rolling Mill A is caused by a shortage of electric parts, such as ocils and windings for electric motors. The following are leading personnel in Rolling Mill A: a. Eng. Lec Cedok, chief of the rolling mill; 25X1 b. Eng. Josef Jindra, former chief of the rolling mill; 25X1 c. Supervisor, Shift 1, Eng. Oto Pucek; his deputy, Jan Cmela. d. Supervisor, Shift 2, Eng. (fnu) Vaclavik; his deputy, (fnu) Kluz. e. Supervisor, Shift 3, (fnu) Bujnoch; his deputy, (fnu) Kubicek. f. Ludvik Fronek, chairman of the shop council. | | MOSTLV Sudressed to Chine | |
| 80 to 220 mm. in diameter. Recently, round bars 170 mm. in diameter, for the V. I. Lenin Works in Pilsen, have been the type chiefly produced. f. Bolts and supports for railroad rails. g. About 400 tons per eight-hour shift of sheet steel, 200 to 350 mm. wide, 5 to 20 mm. thick and of 8 m. maximum length. h. 20 to 30 tons per eight-hour shift of transformer steel in sheets 150 to 500 mm. by 100 to 300 mm. Dynamo steel in sheets of the same size but much larger quantities is also produced. During the first two months of 1952 Rolling Mill A fulfilled only 85 to 90% of its norm because the norm had been greatly increased. A bottleneck in production in Rolling Mill A is caused by a shortage of electric parts, such as coils and windings for electric motors. The following are leading personnel in Rolling Mill A: a. Eng. Leo Gedok, chief of the rolling mill; 25X1 b. Eng. Josef Jindra, former chief of the rolling mill; 25X1 c. Supervisor, Shift 1, Eng. Oto Pucek; his deputy, Jan Cmela. d. Supervisor, Shift 2, Eng. (fnu) Vaclavik; his deputy (fnu) Kluz. e. Supervisor, Shift 3, (fnu) Bujnoch; his deputy, (fnu) Kubicek. f. Ludvik Fronek, chairman of the shop council. Frantisek Drobik, deputy chairman of the shop council. | d. | Railroad girders, both of the so-called German type and of the type normally used by the Czech railroads. | |
| g. About 400 tons per eight-hour shift of sheet steel, 200 to 350 mm. wide, 5 to 20 mm. thick and of 8 m. maximum length. h. 20 to 30 tons per eight-hour shift of transformer steel in sheets 150 to 500 mm. by 100 to 300 mm. Dynamo steel in sheets of the same size but much larger quantities is also produced. During the first two months of 1952 Rolling Mill A fulfilled only 85 to 90% of its norm because the norm had been greatly increased. A bottleneck in production in Rolling Mill A is caused by a shortage of electric parts, such as coils and windings for electric motors. The following are leading personnel in Rolling Mill A: 25X1 a. Eng. Leo Cedok, chief of the rolling mill; 25X1 c. Supervisor, Shift 1, Eng. Oto Pucek; his deputy, Jan Cmela. d. Supervisor, Shift 2, Eng. (fnu) Vaclavik; his deputy (fnu) Kluz. e. Supervisor, Shift 3, (fnu) Bujnoch; his deputy, (fnu) Kubicek. f. Ludvik Fronek, chairman of the shop council. g. Frantisek Drobik, deputy chairman of the shop council. | e. | 80 to 220 mm. in diameter. Recently, round bars 170 mm. in diameter. | |
| h. 20 to 30 tons per eight-hour shift of transformer steel in sheets 150 to 500 mm. by 100 to 300 mm. Dynamo steel in sheets of the same size but much larger quantities is also produced. During the first two months of 1952 Rolling Mill A fulfilled only 85 to 90% of its norm because the norm had been greatly increased. A bottleneck in production in Rolling Mill A is caused by a shortage of electric parts, such as coils and windings for electric motors. The following are leading personnel in Rolling Mill A: 25X1 a. Eng. Leo Gedok, chief of the rolling mill; 25X1 b. Eng. Josef Jindra, former chief of the rolling mill; 25X1 c. Supervisor, Shift 1, Eng. Oto Pucek; his deputy, Jan Cmela. d. Supervisor, Shift 2, Eng. (fnu) Vaclavik; his deputy (fnu) Kluz. e. Supervisor, Shift 3, (fnu) Bujnoch; his deputy, (fnu) Kubicek. f. Ludvik Fronek, chairman of the shop council. g. Frantisek Drobik, deputy chairman of the shop council. | ţ. | Bolts and supports for railroad rails. | |
| but much larger quantities is also produced. During the first two months of 1952 Rolling Mill A fulfilled only 85 to 90% of its norm because the norm had been greatly increased. A bottleneck in production in Rolling Mill A is caused by a shortage of electric parts, such as coils and windings for electric motors. The following are leading personnel in Rolling Mill A: 25X1 a. Eng. Leo Cedok, chief of the rolling mill; 25X1 b. Eng. Josef Jindra, former chief of the rolling mill; 25X1 c. Supervisor, Shift 1, Eng. Oto Pucek; his deputy, Jan Cmela. d. Supervisor, Shift 2, Eng. (fnu) Vaclavik; his deputy (fnu) Kluz. e. Supervisor, Shift 3, (fnu) Bujnoch; his deputy, (fnu) Kubicek. f. Ludvik Fronek, chairman of the shop council. g. Frantisek Drobik, deputy chairman of the shop council. | g. | About 400 tons per eight-hour shift of sheet steel, 200 to 350 mm. wide, 5 to 20 mm. thick and of 8 m. maximum length. | |
| A bottleneck in production in Rolling Mill A is caused by a shortage of electric parts, such as coils and windings for electric motors. The following are leading personnel in Rolling Mill A: 25X1 a. Eng. Leo Cedok, chief of the rolling mill; 25X1 b. Eng. Josef Jindra, former chief of the rolling mill; 25X1 c. Supervisor, Shift 1, Eng. Oto Pucek; his deputy, Jan Cmela. d. Supervisor, Shift 2, Eng. (fnu) Vaclavik; his deputy (fnu) Kluz. e. Supervisor, Shift 3, (fnu) Bujnoch; his deputy, (fnu) Kubicek. f. Ludvik Fronek, chairman of the shop council. g. Frantisek Drobik, deputy chairman of the shop council. | h. | to 500 mm. by 100 to 300 mm. Dynamo steel in sheets of the same size | |
| The following are leading personnel in Rolling Mill A: 25X1 a. Eng. Leo Cedok, chief of the rolling mill; 25X1 b. Eng. Josef Jindra, former chief of the rolling mill; 25X1 c. Supervisor, Shift 1, Eng. Oto Pucek; his deputy, Jan Cmela. d. Supervisor, Shift 2, Eng. (fnu) Vaclavik; his deputy (fnu) Kluz. e. Supervisor, Shift 3, (fnu) Bujnoch; his deputy, (fnu) Kubicek. f. Ludvik Fronek, chairman of the shop council. g. Frantisek Drobik, deputy chairman of the shop council. | Dur of | ring the first two months of 1952 Rolling Mill A fulfilled only 85 to 90% its norm because the norm had been greatly increased. | |
| a. Eng. Leo Cedok, chief of the rolling mill; 25X1 b. Eng. Josef Jindra, former chief of the rolling mill; 25X1 c. Supervisor, Shift 1, Eng. Oto Pucek; his deputy, Jan Cmela. d. Supervisor, Shift 2, Eng. (fnu) Vaclavik; his deputy (fnu) Kluz. e. Supervisor, Shift 3, (fnu) Bujnoch; his deputy, (fnu) Kubicek. f. Ludvik Fronek, chairman of the shop council. g. Frantisek Drobik, deputy chairman of the shop council. | A b | ottleneck in production in Rolling Mill A is caused by a shortage of otric parts, such as coils and windings for electric motors. | |
| b. Eng. Josef Jindra, former chief of the rolling mill: 25X1 25X | The | following are leading personnel in Rolling Mill A: | 25 X 1 |
| b. Eng. Josef Jindra, former chief of the rolling mill: 25X1 25X | ۵. | Eng. Leo Cedok, chief of the rolling mill; | 25 X 1 |
| 25X1 c. Supervisor, Shift 1, Eng. Oto Pucek; his deputy, Jan Cmela. d. Supervisor, Shift 2, Eng. (fnu) Vaclavik; his deputy (fnu) Kluz. e. Supervisor, Shift 3, (fnu) Bujnoch; his deputy, (fnu) Kubicek. f. Ludvik Fronek, chairman of the shop council. g. Frantisek Drobik, deputy chairman of the shop council. | | | |
| c. Supervisor, Shift 1, Eng. Oto Pucek; his deputy, Jan Cmela. d. Supervisor, Shift 2, Eng. (fnu) Vaclavik; his deputy (fnu) Kluz. e. Supervisor, Shift 3, (fnu) Bujnoch; his deputy, (fnu) Kubicek. f. Ludvik Fronek, chairman of the shop council. g. Frantisek Drobik, deputy chairman of the shop council. | , | ange source of the rolling mills | 23/1 |
| d. Supervisor, Shift 2, Eng. (fnu) Vaclavik; his deputy (fnu) Kluz. e. Supervisor, Shift 3, (fnu) Bujnoch; his deputy, (fnu) Kubicek. f. Ludvik Fronek, chairman of the shop council. g. Frantisek Drobik, deputy chairman of the shop council. | | | ,25X1 |
| e. Supervisor, Shift 3, (fnu) Bujnoch, his deputy, (fnu) Kubicek. f. Ludvik Fronek, chairman of the shop council. g. Frantisek Drobik, deputy chairman of the shop council. | _ | | |
| f. Ludvik Fronek, chairman of the shop council. g. Frantisek Drobik, deputy chairman of the shop council. | | | |
| g. Frantisek Drobik, deputy chairman of the shop council. | | | |
| | £ . | | |
| | g• | Frantisek Drobik, deputy chairman of the shop council. | |
| | | | 25 X ′ |

| | 25X1 |
|---------|------|
| SECRET/ | 25X1 |
| | |

Rolling Mill B

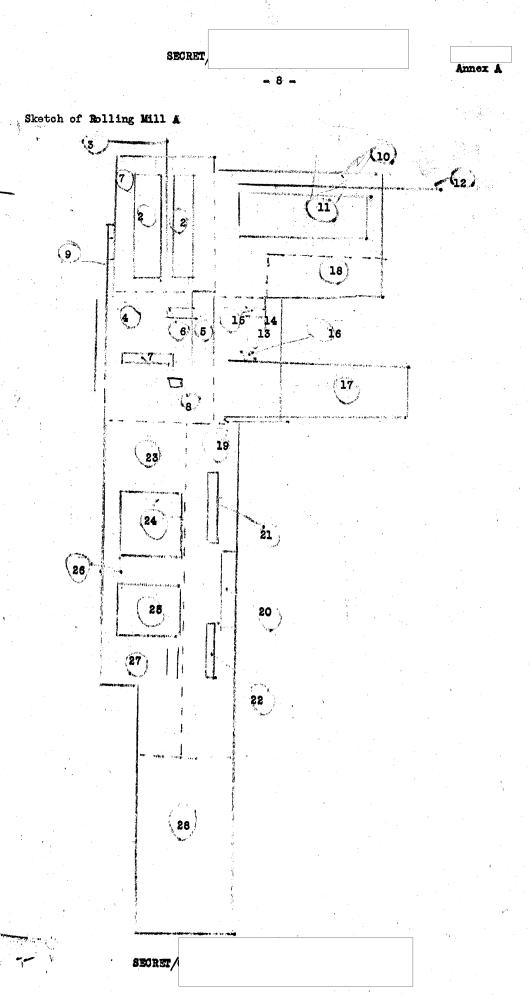
- 25. Rolling Mill B further processes the products of Rolling Mill A and is a subsidiary plant to that mill. The products of Rolling Mill B are as follows:
 - a. Hard and soft wire 5 to 8 mm. in diameter, which is processed from steel bars at the rate of 450 tons per eight-hour shift, i.e., about 75% of the production of Mill A. This wire is shipped to a wire factory in Bohumin for final processing. Part of the wire is cut into lengths and sent to unspecified armament plants.
 - b. I, T and U profiles of smaller dimensions than those made by Mill A; strips, mining rails of various types, 30 to 100 mm. angle pieces.
 - c. A great variety of small profiles up to 20 mm. are manufactured on the high speed production line.

Equipment

- 26. The following equipment is at the Trinec Iron Works:
 - a. The coke kiln has 150 ovens in three or four batteries.
 - b. The fire-resistant brick plant has presses and furnaces.
 - c. There are four old blast furnaces and one new one in the factory and a sixth furnace is being built.
 - d. Steel Foundry No. I has seven furnaces, gas-heated, fixed, of 60 ton volume, for the conversion of pig iron into steel; one special furnace; three or four fixed cranes, situated above the 15-ton cranes; one laboratory; a forging shop with an electric hammer.
 - e. Steel Foundry No. II has at least eight or ten Martin furnaces, gas-heated, with a capacity of 150 tons each; one electric furnace for special steel; three 170-ton cranes and two lighter ones, moving above the heavier ones; a chemical laboratory; an electric hammer.
 - f. Steel Foundry No. III is under construction. At the time of observation only one Martin furnace of 150-ton capacity was in operation. When completed, this foundry is to be identical with Steel Foundry II.
 - g. Rolling Mill A has the following equipment:
 - 1) One old blooming mill, Mark Demag, in good shape, having a capacity of 1,060 tons per eight hours; maximum performance, 3,190 tons in 24 hours.
 - 2) One new blooming mill, Mark Union-Vitkovice, of modern construction, in operation since the summer of 1951, of high flattening performance; maximum performance, 160 tens per hour.
 - 3) A four-stage roll, Mark Demag, in good condition; capacity, 700 tons in eight hours.
 - 4) A combined roll, of two ranges, 8 to 10 stages, Mark Demag, in good condition; capacity, 1,000 tons in eight hours.
 - 5) An electric saw for profiles, Mark Demag; capacity, 700 tons in eight hours.
 - 6) A rail-making machine, Mark Virth; capacity, 700 tons in eight hours.
 - 7) New electric shears, capacity unknown.
 - 8) Hydraulic shears, in bad condition.

| ECRET | | |
|-------|--|--|
|-------|--|--|

| | | | | 1 | 25X1 |
|--|--|---|--|--|----------------------|
| | SECRET | | | | 25X1 |
| | | | | | 20/1 |
| | | -7 - | - 4 | _J. | |
| | | | • | | |
| On 26 November 1951 lowered wages order and spread to the r Communists from the the strike was call | ed by the gov olling mills, regional Par | coke kiln and | strike starte other section of in Moravska | d in the stans. When le | eel plant |
| THE DOLLES WAS CALL | ed bil and an | I THOLESSE IN M | rges promised | • | |
| The factory has a c departments. Worke 1951 the workers in (Ration Book T 4) as allocation of 10 dk special ration book amount as miners worknown quantity of brown quantity of brown departments. | rs were not s this plant h nd for each S g. of meat an which entitl rking abovegr | satisfied with and a special alouday of work and 6.5 dkg. of item to pure tound: 1 kg. of | the meals. Understanding of they received fat. Now the chases of foot fat. 2.5 kg. | ntil the end ration books a special workers red d in the san | i of s ceive a |
| THO MIT drautores of D | read and ITOU | ir and 250 grams | of sugar. | | |
| | | | | | |
| Security The plant is surrous wire. It is guarded | nded by a wird | e fence two met militia unit of | ers high, top | pped by bark | ed |
| The plant is surrous wire. It is guarded | nded by a wird d by a plant n | militia unit of - | 70 to 90 men | oped by bark abers. | |
| The plant is surrous wire. It is guarded | by a plant i | militia unit of - | 70 to 90 men | nbers. | |
| The plant is surrous wire. It is guarded | by a plant i | militia unit of - | 70 to 90 men | nbers. | idered 25X |
| The plant is surrous wire. It is guarded | by a plant i | militia unit of - | 70 to 90 men | nbers. | |
| The plant is surrous wire. It is guarded to the comment of the com | d by a plant i | militia unit of - | 70 to 90 men | nbers. | idered 25X |
| The plant is surrous wire. It is guarded to the comment of the com | Reported as 80 | militia unit of - | 70 to 90 men | nbers. | idered 25X |
| The plant is surrous wire. It is guarded to the comment: 1 unlikely. Annexes: (A) Sketch of Rolling (B) Legend explaining | Reported as 80 ag Mill A. | militia unit of - O by 80 cm. | to 90 men | nbers. | idered 25X |
| The plant is surrous wire. It is guarded 1. Comment: 1 unlikely. Annexes: (A) Sketch of Rollin (B) Legend explainin (C) Sketch of Trined (D) Legend explainin | Reported as 80 ag Mill A. ag Annex (A). and the V.M. ar Annex (C) | militia unit of - O by 80 cm. | to 90 men | nbers. | idered 25X |
| The plant is surrous wire. It is guarded 1. Comment: 1 unlikely. Annexes: (A) Sketch of Rollin (B) Legend explainin (C) Sketch of Trined (D) Legend explainin (E) Sketch of Rollin | Reported as 80 and the VeM g Annex (C) g Mill B. | militia unit of O by 80 cm. | to 90 men | nbers. | idered 25X |
| The plant is surrous wire. It is guarded 1. Comment: 1 unlikely. Annexes: (A) Sketch of Rollin (B) Legend explainin (C) Sketch of Trined (D) Legend explainin | Reported as 80 and the VeM g Annex (C) g Mill B. | militia unit of O by 80 cm. | to 90 men | nbers. | idered 25X |
| The plant is surrous wire. It is guarded 1. Comment: 1 unlikely. Annexes: (A) Sketch of Rollin (B) Legend explainin (C) Sketch of Trined (D) Legend explainin (E) Sketch of Rollin | Reported as 80 and the VeM g Annex (C) g Mill B. | militia unit of O by 80 cm. | to 90 men | nbers. | idered 25X |
| The plant is surrous wire. It is guarded 1. Comment: 1 unlikely. Annexes: (A) Sketch of Rollin (B) Legend explainin (C) Sketch of Trined (D) Legend explainin (E) Sketch of Rollin | Reported as 80 and the VeM g Annex (C) g Mill B. | militia unit of O by 80 cm. | to 90 men | nbers. | idered 25X |
| The plant is surrous wire. It is guarded 1. Comment: 1 unlikely. Annexes: (A) Sketch of Rollin (B) Legend explainin (C) Sketch of Trined (D) Legend explainin (E) Sketch of Rollin | Reported as 80 and the VeM g Annex (C) g Mill B. | militia unit of O by 80 cm. | to 90 men | nbers. | idered 25X |
| The plant is surrous wire. It is guarded 1. Comment: 1 unlikely. Annexes: (A) Sketch of Rollin (B) Legend explainin (C) Sketch of Trined (D) Legend explainin (E) Sketch of Rollin | Reported as 80 and the VeM g Annex (C) g Mill B. | militia unit of O by 80 cm. | to 90 men | nbers. | idered 25X |



25X1

25X1 25X1

| | 2 | SECRET | | 25X1 25X1 |
|-----|---|--|--|---------------|
| | | 6 • | | 20/(1 |
| · • | 9) | | | |
| | 10) | The second of the second secon | olty. 75 incot | ė |
| | way. | each. | Troy's No Ingoon | D. |
| | 11) | One new electric furnace, in operation since the summer up according to the American system; large capacity. | of 1951, set | |
| | 12) | Two perforating and milling machines for rails, Mark V condition. | irth, in good | |
| | 13) | One 15,000 HP motor, Mark Skoda, providing power for the | e roll. | |
| | 14) | Two motors of higher horsepower. | | |
| | h. Roll | ling Mill B has the following equipments | | |
| | 1) | A compressor station of unknown capacity; pumps and set for the rolls; two coal dust furnaces; two coal furnace furnace. | eral motors | |
| | 2) | One dual coiling-spool. | | |
| | 3) | One electric shears. | • | |
| | 4) | Several stages of the medium roll. | • | |
| | 5) | Several multi-level pre-rolling stages with mobile tabl | .es. | |
| | 6) | One electric saw. | | ·. |
| | 7) | Rolling stages of the first fine roll with several pre- | rolling stages | |
| | 8) | Two spools for rolling strip steel. | | |
| | 9) | Ome saw. | | |
| | 10) | Rolling stages of the high speed roll with lifting tabl | es. | |
| | 11) | One automatic transporter and shifter. | | |
| | 12) | Electric shears. | | |
| | 13) | One mobile crane for feeding coal. | | |
| | i. The modrill | mechanical workshop has lathes , drills, etc., including ls accurate to 1/1,000 mm. | precision | |
| 27. | machiner | eral condition of equipment in the factory is good. The ry is of German manufacture; the modern machinery was ma lovakia, chiefly by the V.I. Lenin Works and the Vitkovi | de in | 25 X 1 |
| | | | | 25X1 |
| • | • | Conditions and Morale. | | |
| | norm acc governme parison of piece going ar that the two or t fects. | r in Rolling Mill A earned 28.50 Kos. per hour if he full cording to Norm No. 7. The head of this mill, according ent decree, earned about 19,000 Kos. monthly. Wages are to the work required and the workers are discontented. Ework and the work norms the output of the workers appeal my higher, and when norms were stiffened the last time work would no longer care about the quality of output. The three carloads of products are returned every month now a Machinery frequently breaks down and there is little down art of this is the result of sabotage. | to this new low in com- As a result rs not to be rkers declared result is the because of de- | d at |

SECRET, 25X1

| | 25) | X1 |
|---------|-----------|------------|
| SECRET, | 25. | X 1 |
| • | Annex (B) | |

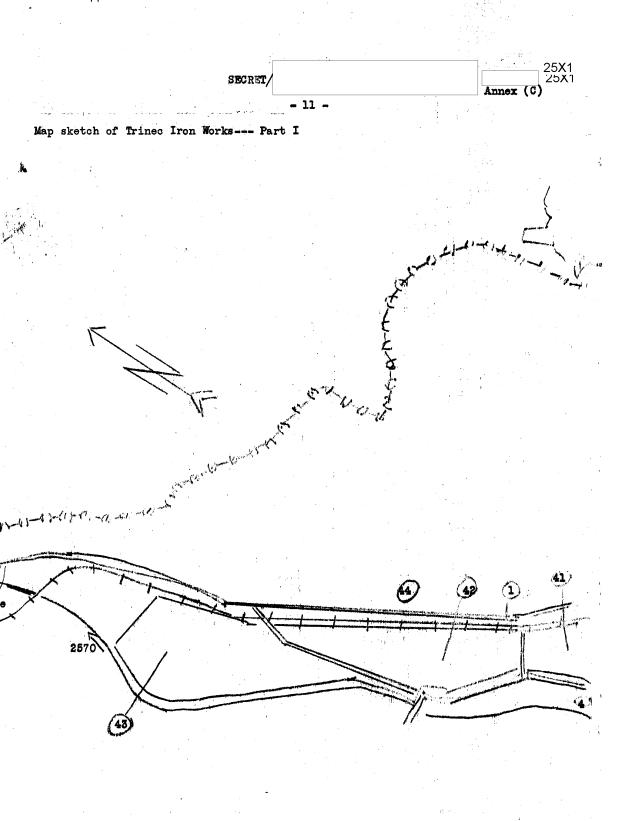
Legend to the Plan of Rolling Mill A of the Trinec Enterprise.

- 1. Area containing the heating furnaces for the old blooming-mill and the reversible rolling-line.
- 2. Deep gas-ovens, into which 150 ingots can be placed simultaneously.
- 3. Narrow-gauge tracks; single track outside the plant and dual-tracks on the inside. Leads to deep ovens, is used for hauling ingots.
- 4. Location of the old blooming-mill, the reversible rolling-line and hydraulic shears.
- 5. Motors for the old blooming-mill and the reversible rolling-line. Compressor for the hydraulic scissors, Motors are Mark Skoda. The motor driving the reversible rolling-line has 15,000 H.P. Masonry building 30 x 15 x 10 m.
- 6. The old blooming-mill, Mark Demag, in good condition, output 1000 tons per 8 hrs.
- 7. Reversible rolling-line, consisting of 4 rollers, Mark Demag. Can utilize only steel from the old blooming-mill. Output 700 tons per 8 hrs.
- 8. Hydraulic shears for the old blooming-mill; condition bad.
- 9. Normal-gauge track, single, for transporting rolls, rollers and processed materials.
- 10. Location of heating furnaces for ingots for the new blooming mill.
- 11. New deep-oven for the new blooming-mill. Operation started in summer 1951.
 High output; set-up according to American system.
- 12. Marrow-gauge track, single outside the plant and dual on the inside. Used for shipping materials from the steel-mills to the deep-ovens.
- 13. Location of new blooming-mill and electric shears.
- 14. Motors. Building has been adapted for the new blooming-mill. Contains all the equipment required. 1-story, masonry, 20 x 10 x 10.
- 15. New blooming-mill, operating since 1951, modern construction, mark Union, Vitkovice, suitable for large-unit rolling, capacity above 1000 tons per 8 hrs.
- 16. New electric shears for the new blooming mill.
- 17. Mobile orane, crane-tracks are mounted in the sheet-rolling hall, and reach 80 meters outside this hall.
- 18. Storage of spare parts such as transporter rollers, cog-wheels, axles, etc.
- 19. Location of the coupled sheet-rolling line.
- 20. Machine-house for the two coupled rolling-lines; masonry building, 1 storey, 30 \times 7 \times 6 m. It contains 2 motors for the two lines, with a power-output of more than 15,000 HP.
- 21. First phase of the coupled rolling line, consisting of 8 rolling-benches, Mark Démag, in good condition. Only 80 x 80 cm. bars are rolled here. Output 1,000 tons in 8 hrs.
- 22. Second phase, as above consisting of 6 rolling-benches, Mark Demag, in good condition.
- 23. Cooling equipment and partial finishing of products of Rolling Mill A.

| | | | | 25 X 1 |
|--------|---------|------|-----------|---------------|
| SECRET | | | | 25X1 |
| | <u></u> | ٠. ل | Annex (B) | |

- 24. Large cooling bed, for lengths up to 30 meters, in which 125 rails can be cooled simultaneously. Area 30 x 30 m.
- 25. Small cooling bed for lengths up to 25 meters; capacity 125 rails. Area 25 x 30 m.
- 26. Automatic saw for profiles, Mark Demag, in good condition, coupled with the reversible rolling-line. Motor of 500 HP (the electro-automechanism is out of order.)
- 27. Equalizer, Mark Virth, in good condition; capacity, 40 rails per hour.
- 28. Final finishing of rails; shaping of ends to measure, with simultaneous drilling of holes. Two machines for each end of rails, Mark Virth, in good condition.

| | 0574 |
|--------|------|
| SECRET | 2581 |
| BECREE | |



SECRET

25X1 ∠3∧1 SECRET Annex (C) Map sketch of Trinec Iron Works --- Part II ni Listna Lysbio Kolonie 25X1 SECRET/ Approved For Release 2009/09/14 : CIA-RDP80-00810A000300600005-7

| SECRET | | ÷ | Annex (D) | 25X1 25X1 · |
|--------|--------|----|-----------|-------------------|
| | - 13 - | ** | • | |

| Legend | to | attached | overall | plan | of. | the | Steel-Works | in | Trinec. |
|--------|----|----------|---------|------|-----|-----|-------------|----|---------|

- Dual-track R.R. Line Trinec-Cesky Tesin.
- 2. Road Trinec-Cesky Tesin, asphalted, 8 m. wide.
- 3. Road connecting Horni Listna with Lyzbice.
- 4. Road Lyzbice Trinec-Cesky Tesin, asphalt, in state of disrepair, with little traffic. Is to be done away with where it skirts the plant.
- 5. Trinec R.R. station, in red brick, 2 storys.
- 6. Trinec marshalling a solvard 8 to 10 tracks 1 km. long, 50 m. wide. The first two pairs of rails for civilian traffic, the rest for goods shipments of the plant.
- 7. Passenger-bridge, overpass, across the station, metal and wood, 5 m. high, 65 m. long, 2.5 m. wide.
- 8. Bridge leading over tracks to plant, metal, 5 m. high, 20-25 m. long, 5 m. wide; formerly used also by behicles, now only for pedestrians. At the factory end of the bridge there is a wooden gate-keeper's hut, beyond which the bridge has been removed and stairs installed, leading down to the plant.
- 9. Gate-keeper's lodge near the ferro-concrete bridge (2.5 m. wide) leading to the plant across the river. Lodge is 1 story, masonry, 20 x 10 x 4 m.
- 10. Wooden, 1-story, gate-keeper's lodge, 10 x 8 x 2.5 m. connected with road # 4. by 5 meter wide asphalt road.
- 11. Gate-keeper's lodge for plant and plant hospital, 1-story, masonry, 10 x 8 m. Gate 5 m. wide, for pedestrians and vehicles.
- 12. New plant-management building (1950), 3-story masonry, 100 x 15 x 15 m. Houses all administrative and technical offices.
- 13. Gate-keeper's lodge and bath-house, masonry, 25 x 10 x 8 m.
- 14. Blast-furnaces, diameter 10 m., altitude 20 m.
- 15. Coke kiln, 200 x 15 m. 3 4 batteries, about 150 ovens.
- 16. Manufacture of heat-resistant brick (asbestos, etc.); metal hall, partly bricked-up walls, 100 x 40 x 8 m.
- 17. Refinery of secondary products of coke kiln; gas-cleaning station; 80 x 50 m.
- 18. Electric equipment repair-shop, new masonry building, 1 floor, 40 x 20 x 10.
- Steel-plant III. Masonry vencered metal hall, finished in 1951; 150 x 45 x 25
 m. Equipment not fully installed yet, only 1 Martin-furnace in operation, with 150 ton load capacity.
- 20. Blast furnaces; the one nearest to the gas-container (#21), completed in 1949, is the largest and most modern in Czechoslovakia.
- 21. Gas-container, metal, diameter 35 m, height 15.
- 22. 60 KW high-tension power distributor, Masonry, 20 x 10 x 15 m. Receives ourrent from Ostrava-Zilina high tension power line.
- 23. Area 300 x 100 m. with cooling-towers and water pipes. Bridged by a track 12 to 15 meters above ground, connecting # 31 with steel-plant III (#19) used to move raw-materials to the furnaces. In this area some old shops are being rebuilt 25X1

| SECRET, | | |
|---------|--|--|
| OTO OTO | | |
| DEURNIA | | |
| | | |
| | | |

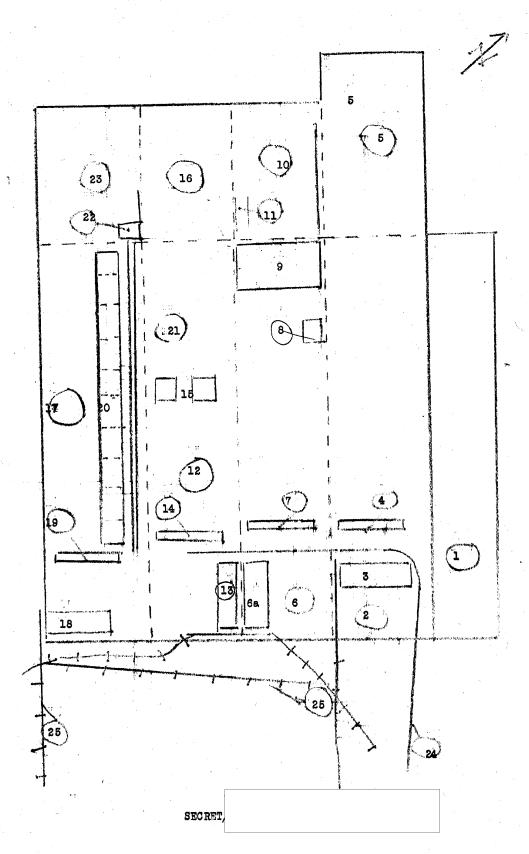
| SECRET, | | | 25X1 25X1 |
|---------|---|-----------|--------------|
| | · | Annex (D) | |

- 24. Steel-plant I. Metal hall, partly covered with masonry veneer, 175 x 45 x 20 m. The hall contains 7 furnaces, with a capacity of 60 tons each, equipment old but good.
- 25. Plant electric power-house, Steam-driven, with high-pressure boilers, 50 x 30 x 15 m.
- 26. Rolling mill A.: metal hall, veneered with masonry, 475 x 100 x 15. See detailed plan.
- 27. Rolling mill B.: of similar construction, 120 x 100 x 12 m. See detailed plan.
- 28. Mechanical workshop; metal hall, masonry veneered, 150 x 60 x 10 m.
- 29. Plant hospital, consisting of 2 pavilions and kitchens and adm. building. 2-story masonry buildings, 45 x 15 x 15 and 30 x 15 x 12 m. The kitchens and adm. building, 1-story masonry, 15 x 10 m., the whole complex surrounded by 2 m. high wooden fence.
- 30. Area 120 x 80 m. surrounded by 2 m. high concrete wall. Inside are several dwelling-houses.
- 31. Building nick-named "Enterprise Hotel" Masonry 50 x 15 m. Ground floor contains phone and radio switch-board, mess-hall. On second floor, sick-bay and CP secretariat.
- 32. Grey alloy foundry, metal hall with brick veneer, 150 x 50 x 12.m.
- 33. Auxiliary materials storage (oil, kerosene, gasoline, etc.) 1-floor masonry 50 x 20 x 8 m.
- 34. Steel plant II.: for equipment see report. Masonry veneered metal hall, 200 x 45 x 20.m.
- 35. Ore-grinding agglomerate for feeding blast furnaces, in operation since February 1952. Metal construction, masonry veneer.
- 36. Stores and shipping of finished products, especially those of rolling mill B: wire, fine profiles, etc. 1-story, metal with masonry veneer, 100 x 30 x 20 m.
- .37. Storage of finished iron products, especially from rolling mill A, which can be stored in the open. (rails, bars, large profiles, etc.) Not covered, metal skeleton for two tracks of cranes.
- 38. Factory shunting yard, with about 15 tracks in an area of 400 x 80 m.
- 39. Open-air storage of scrap iron, with over-head rails for 2-3 crane-tracks and press for compressing scrap into blocks.
- 40. Area 500 x 200 m. on which new buildings are being erected. One of them is said to be a new foundry and the other a building to store rails.
- 41. Area in which ores before treatment were stored. Being bulldozed and levelled for new construction.
- 42. Area now used for depositing ores before treatment.
- 43. Area levelled by bulldozers, probably for future constructions.
- 44. New road Cesky Tesin Trinec, built in 1951, 8 m. wide, asphalt surface.

| ECRET/ | |
|--------|--|

SECRET, 25X1 25X1 25X1

Map sketch of Rolling Mill B.



25X1

| , | | 25X1 |
|--------|-----------|---------------|
| SECRET | | 25 X 1 |
| | Annex (F) | |

- 16 -

Legend to the sketch of Rolling-Mill B of the Trinec Enterprise.

- 1. Main building for motors, masonry, 70 x 15 x 8 m. Contains all secondary electrical equipment, such as compressors, pumps, etc. and motors for the third, fine rolling-line.
- 2. Location of the third, fine rolling line. Behind the line are the transporters and a six spool roller for winding wire.
- 3. Furnace for heating of 80 x 80 x 280 cm. bars, Fuel used; coal dust.
- 4. Rolling benches of the third, fine rolling-line. Benches for coarse thinning are also located here.
- 5. Finishing and packing of finished products.
- 6. Location of the medium rolling-line.
- 6a. Ovens for heating bars 80 x 80 to 145 x 145 up to 300 cm. Heated with small-lumps coal.
- 7. Benches of the medium rolling-line with auxiliary tiered rolling-benches and mobile tables for pre-rolling of material.
- 8. Saw for cutting products to precise measure.
- 9. Cooling bed, 20 x 10 m.
- 10. Finishing and packing of finished products.
- 11. Equalizer of finished products that have been out to measure but which are usually twisted after cooling.
- 12. Location of the first rolling-line.
- 13. Furnace for heating bars of 60 x 60 to 80 up to 300 cm. Heated by small-lump coal.
- 14. Rolling benches of the first fine rolling line with gre-rolling benches.
- 15. Spools for rolling iron strips.
- 16. Finishing and packing of products.
- 17. Location of the high-speed rolling line.
- 18. Furnace for heating bars of 80 x 80 to 109 up to 300 cm. Heated by gas.
- 19. Rolling benches of the high-speed rolling line, with pre-rolling benches and auxiliary tables.
- 20. Long lifter for material, with teeth, automatic.
- 21. Collecting-bed for rolled material, for the scissors, which has been brought by the automatic lifter.
- 22. Scissors for outting rolled materials to required dimensions.
- 23. Finishing and packing of material.
- 24. Mobile crane with overhead rails for hauling coal to the furnaces.
- 25. Narrow-gauge track for shipping bars to the ovens.
- 26. Narrow-gauge track for shipping finished products.